THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1116.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

LONDON, *May* 1.

Yesterday was productive of numerous reports, all concurring as to the probability of war, and the consequence was a further depression at the Stock Exchange. Consols opened yesterday morning at 64 1-2 ; on the arrival of the French mail they fell half per cent. but presently rose to 64 1-2 ; they again declined to 63 1-2 ; and about two o'clock were down to 62 1-2 ; they however closed at 63. The other funds were likewise subject to rapid fluctuations ; but their loss in the day's account did not exceed one eighth per cent,

It was stated, with much confidence, that the Chief Consul had indignantly rejected the ultimatum of our Cabinet. Our ministers are said to have required that the French troops should be withdrawn from Holland, and the Batavian Republic rendered independent of France, as the only conditions on which they would consent to forego the advantages which the possession of Malta gave them in the Mediterranean—but these terms conceded, that they would immediately evacuate the island.

With equal confidence it was asserted, that the Dutch minister at Paris had represented to the Consular Cabinet, the hostile appearance of a British squadron cruising off the Batavian coast, and requiring from France the auxiliary force, which by treaty each power is bound to render to the other in the event of actual or threatning invasion.

A list of seventeen additional ships of war, of various force, was yesterday exhibited at Lloyd's said to have been ordered in the course of the day for commission.

The troops quartered in the Isle of Wight were yesterday, according to report, ordered to embark on board the frigates, and transports lying there, and to sail immediately for Malta.

In addition to these. and many similar reports, the money-market was further depressed by a rumour that the Minister will shortly want a loan of fifteen millions, and that on Friday next communication is to be made to the public on this subject, as well as respecting the Lottery contract.

The Emperor Alexander has made assurances to the Hans Towns, that he will protect their neutrality, in the event of a war between England and France.

The proposal that the Island of Malta, after the departure of the English, shall be occupied only by Russian troops, has not been accepted at St. Petersburgh.

Our last accounts from Malta (says a letter from Gibraltar) state that the indignation of the Maltese was so great on the arrival there of the commissioner from the Grand Master that he ran some risk of being torn to pieces by the populace, had he not taken shelter at the French Minister's house. In a few hours afterwards, bills were privately stuck up all over town declaring that the inhabitants were resolved to put the Grand Master to death soon after his arrival, if he should presume to land in the island: and that they were determined never to suffer any foreign power but the British to have possession of that place.

SWEDEN and RUSSIA.

A misunderstanding has arisen between the courts of Sweden and Russia respecting the right to a bridge across a river near their lines. It has become so serious that the Russian Emperor has ordered the equipment of several vessels of force, gallies, &c. and several regiments to be held in readiness to march. But the pacific characters of the two monarchs will hardly allow a belief in the occurance of war.

DEATH OF THE CENTURY.

(From the Morning Post of Jan. 1, 1801.*)*

Last night died suddenly, at twelve o'clock, that celebrated character Mr. Eighteenth Century, at the great age of one hundred years. If ever being was entitled to the apellation of "Citizen of the World," it was he. There was not a cotemporary nation or creature upon earth that did not more or less enjoy his presence ; but wish very different degrees of advantage. Realms and states which had scarcely at his birth a being or a name, have, under his auspices, risen into opulence and splendor, while others, then at the height of glory, have perished, or are now moldering in decay. The changes and vicissitudes which he wrought among mankind are still more numerous and diversified. Looking back to the quick succession of generations, the rapid growth and decline of man, he seems to have given health, strength, wealth, and beauty, merely to take them away. Of the myriads who were the companions, the playmates of his infant years, few, very few, survive him, and of that few, not one possessed of sensibility enough to lament his loss. In the case of a personage who filled such an enormous space, whose time was courted by some, loathed by others, and interesting to all, it can no more be expected that all should agree in one uniform character, than that the opposition bench should join the ministerial in praise of the Premier. Various, therefore, will be the epitaphs which local prejudices, passions, and interests, will engrave on his tomb. In Russia, it will be said, that, under his influence, the savage was organized into society, barbarism made way for the arts and sciences, and the dull, benumbed bear of the frozen zone roused into strength, energy, and courage, to dare the thundering war of the British lion. The historian of Poland, looking in vain for his native country on the map, will sigh and say—Here was one of the oldest and most legitimate monarchies of Europe, now annihilated and buried under the cruel visitation of the Eighteenth Century. In France his republican eulogist will exclaim with enthusiasm—For ages had we been the slaves of *lettres de cachet*, of bastiles, and despots ; when at length the Eighteenth Century came, ripened our wrongs, and, in his last moments, matured them into liberty. By Italy, on the other hand, it will be said, I was the guardian of the arts, the fountain of religion, the abode of luxurious and polished life. The Eighteenth Century has been a cruel robber and despoiler. He has overthrown my altars, broken my scepters, plundered my people, and left me a prey to disorder, want, and assassination. The pencil of America will draw a very different picture. It will represent a Hercules in his cradle, breaking the insidious serpent chains from around him, and bursting, without the slow progress of youth, from infancy into manhood. Prussia too, reared under the fostering arm of the Eighteenth Century, from a petty dukedom of Brandenburg, into the arbitress of Europe, will drop a tear on the corps of her benefactor ; while Holland, Mysore, Venice, and Switzerland, will spring like furies, to tear the laurels from his grave.—All the countries, while they give this decided character of the Eighteenth Century, will acknowledge, at the close of it, that he did much good in the general cause ; that he produced and improved several arts and sciences ; introduced the first appearance of the northern lights in 1718 ; a great fiery meteor the year after ; a voyage round the world by Anson, in 1774 ; a general peace in 1748 ; discovered Otaheite in 1765 ; the longitude the year after ; and the Georgium Sidus in 1781. But if there be any kingdom on earth, from which he is likely to receive a sort of mixed or mongrel character, it is England. There his enemies will say, that in his cradle he made her wage war against France, and that on his death bed he left her at war with almost all the world. On the other hand, his friends will assert that he increased her commerce, and raised her navy to an unexampled height of glory. Then his admirers will say, that he has extended her dominions, added the realms of Tippoo, the colonies of France, of Spain and Holland, Gibraltar and Malta, to the British crown, and consolidated her empire with the Union of Ierne. Others will say he stripped her of her American colonies, mocked her with St. Domingo and Corsica, disgraced her with expeditions to Holland, Dunkirk, Quiberon, Ferrol, and Cadiz, not to be done away by all the glory of Dettingen, Blenheim, Ramillies, Porto Bello and Culloden ; and oppressed with a debt, enormous beyond any in the history of the world. His admirers will say that he gave her a Fox, a Sheridan, a Howe, a Nelson, a St. Vincent, a Siddons, a Jordan. His enemies, that he took from her a Chatham, a Newton, a Locke, a Wolfe, a Malborough, a Pope, a Garrick. His friends, that he took from her a Walpole ; his enemies, that he more than counterbalanced the kindness by giving her a Pitt. The one that he gave her independent judges, septennial parliaments, &c. The other, that he abridged the liberty of the press, and extended the prerogatives of the crown, suspended the Habeas Corpus act, attacked the trial by jury, and covered the country with barracks, prisons, placemen, pensioners, and spies. The one, that he crushed two rebellions in Scotland ; the other, that he fomented one more horrible than them both in Ireland. Much farther might we detail the probable contest between the admirers and opposers of the deceased in England, the result of which would leave it a moot point whether it would have been good or bad for this country that it had never known the Eighteenth Century.

To the last moment of his existence, Mr. Eighteenth Century enjoyed the most perfect state of health, and the use of all his faculties undiminished. In the prime of life he was attacked by a sort of catching of the breath for about ten or twelve days (called Old and New Style :) but, we believe, it had not the slightest effect on his constitution. His days, however, were numbered, and it was long foreseen he could not survive the period at which his ancestors for eighteen generations past had made their final exit. It was, no doubt, on this predestarian principle, it was reported, that he died on the 31st of December 1799 ; but we always considered that report premature and unfounded. He was buried without pomp or ceremony the very moment of his dissolution, in the family vault of Eternity, whither all his offspring, born in his life time, had been consigned before him. In this melancholy trial of outliving all his children and friends, he far exceeded the famous Priam. His offspring thus prematurely cut off, consisted of 100 sons, whom he called years ; 36,500 grandsons and grand-daughters, called days and nights ; 876, 000 great-grand-children, married into the family of the hours ; 52,560,000 great great grand-children, minutes ; and 3,153,600,000 great-great-great-grandchildren (of a pigmy race) dwindled into seconds.

He is succeeded by a posthumous child born the very instant after his decease, and called Nineteenth Century. In this part of the world, it must be confessed his youth is a perfect contrast with the old age of his predecessor ; instead of the extravagance in which most young heirs indulge, he sets out on the most rigid economy—many think he is only penny wise and pound foolish—but, however it may be, all must cofess it will take the best part of his life to pay of the debts of his father.

The family of the Centuries is very well known. They trace their pedigree to the creation. Among the most remarkable of its branches are the Golden, Silver Iron, and Brass ages, also the Augustan Age. A relation of the family, called time, was worshiped in the heathen world, under the name of Saturn. He is said to have

devoured his own children, and was consequently an extraordinary sort of churchwarden, for they only devour the children of other people. As to Eternity, the great family stock of the Century family, he devours every thing; a kingdom is scarcely a luncheon; a world a dinner.

[TRANSLATION.]

PARIS, (4th Floreal) April 23.

From the 15th to the 30th Germinal, 34 packets from Dover have arrived at Calais with 116 passengers. It is somewhat remarkable, that during the same time, the same number of passengers sailed from Calais for England in 22 parkets.

The prefect of the lower Seine, whose zeal and good intentions are so well manifested by the great prosperity of this department, has arrived at Havre. It is thought at Rouen, that his object is to make his tour of observations.

The general of division Dupont Chaumont, has just been nominated commander in chief of the 26th military division, cidevant Piedmont.

The government is informed that certain persons are going through the departments to seduce the citizens and engage them in the service of some foreign power. The chief judge has sent instructions to the prefects of the departments respecting the suppression of this crime; and has charged them to neglect no means in the power of the police to ensure the execution of the laws.

The Senate sent a message on the 21st of April, to the First Consul to notify the death of the Senator Lavilleroux, who died at Paris the 13th of last month.

The deputation which the Batavian government proposes to send to Belgium, to congratulate the First Consul, Bonaparte, on his arrival in that country, will first go to Antwerp, and from thence to Brussels, where apartments are already engaged for their reception. A great number of rich Hollanders are preparing to go to this last mentioned city, to see the Supreme Chief of the French Republic, and to assist at the magnificent feasts, which will be given to him by all classes of citizens.

Joseph Bonaparte has been nominated a member of the third class of the Institute, (the Academy of Inscription, and Belles letters,) in the place of D. Poirier, deceased. The class of mathematical and physical sciences has nominated Citizen Biot resident member for the section of geometry, in the place of Citizen Delambre appointed perpetual Secretary.

The French Academy, at its session yesterday, elected M. de Parny to the place vacated by the death of M. Desaussme.

HAMBURGH, April 16.

His Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, nephew of his Britannic Majesty who arrived here the 10th inst. from Copenhagen under the name of the Count of Connaugh, departed yesterday for Berlin. The city did every thing in its power to render his Royal Highness's visit agreeable.

It is pretended that a silver mine has been discovered in the government of Riga. Experienced persons have been sent from Petersburgh to examine it.

Citizen Bourgoing, envoy extraordinary from the French Republic to his Swedish Majesty, left Sweden on the 11th inst. on his return to France. He has a conge to visit Paris.

We have announced the surrender of Bohoman, Secretary of the Court to the Danish government. It is now known, that he was delivered up to that government, in consequence of his long residence in Denmark where he possesses landed property. The extensive correspondence, in a great measure foreign, found upon Bohoman, announces the plan of a vast combined Conspiracy, which has not yet been fully developed, nor has attained its maturity. It appears from his papers that he is a member or perhaps chief, of a secret association whose members are designated under the name of Freres Asiatiques. By the laws and regulations of this order, all the members swear a blind and unlimited obedience to an unknown council. The brethren engage, by the same oath, never to reveal the residence of the director general, nor the names of the members, nor the aim of the association. A piece found on Boheman and with his principal adepts, indicate that this society pretends to nothing less than to become the arbiter of all governments, of peace or war, of the life or death, of sovereigns and individuals. The whole system of this order is founded on a pretended Christian purity, and on the principle of an absolute obedience to the will of an unknown chief. The society appears to have originated in the southern parts of Germany.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch. Caroline, Lewis, Philadelphia.
J. Adams, Badcork, G. E Harbour.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Eliza, Webb, New-York.
Nancy, Jones, Norfolk.
Nancy, Bates, Philadelphia.
Eagle, Morris, New-York.
Republican, Oats, Do.
Favorite, Weymouth, Do
Sloop Polly, Crane, Deighton.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.
(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	33 to 42s Cash.
Wheat,	5s do.
Flour Fine,	24s do.
Do. Sup.	27s do.
Corn,	12s do.
Hemp, Clean,	45l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6d do.
Bacon,	8d do.

What follows is here mentioned, upon respectable authority, as intelligence very recently received from Europe, and published in some of the late Eastern papers—

It has transpired that Bonaparte has obtained from the grand Seignior, a private *cession of Egypt.* This event becomes, by no means, unlikely, when we consider the feeble State of the Ottoman empire, and how much it stands in want of an ally so powerful as the French Republic. Unless as a granary, Egypt was to the Turks but of trifling consequence. To an active and intelligent nation, such as the French, its value is inestimable.—It is likewise a key to the British dominions in the East Indies. Malta is, as it were, the toll bar, by which a Toulon fleet must pass to Egypt. A British fleet at anchor in the port of Malta, could always have a fair chance to intercept it. All this accounts for the reluctance of England to part with that Island, and for the impatience of the First Consul to get them out of it. Possessed of Egypt, and of Malta, Bonaparte would not be long before he disembarked an army in Bengal. We add no more, till the news of this cession shall be refuted, or confirmed.

More Democracy vs, Democracy.

Thomas Davis, late a member of congress from Kentucky, and now a judge, was formerly one of the loudest bellowers of the Jeffersonian sect. He has talked, and talked, upon things, which, at the beginning, he did not understand—until at last he has discovered that his co-disciples do not deserve public confidence. Duane has also discovered another *trait of able editorship.* He has attacked the Kentuckian in the usual *Aurora stile.* While Duane is doing this, some of the Virginia members of congress are treating *him* in the same way—so that his paper is daily losing patronage in their several dominions.

Smith, the editor of the National Intelligencer, another of the chosen organs of democratic misrepresentation, has has also given *Judge* Davis a blow. It would seem from this, that the demos are not satisfied with holding the reins of government—but they expect all their followers neither too see, hear, or understand, any thing which can militate against them.

The attack of Duane against governor M'Kean—the dispute between the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin, and the comptroller, Mr. Du-Val—the letter of Judge Davis, and the democratic remarks upon it—all prove that the cause of democracy is sinking. M'Kean, in Pennsylvania—Du-Val, in Maryland—and Davis, in Kentucky, were conspicuous leaders in that struggle, by which that party has been raised to power.

It was said by Mr. Jefferson, in his message to Congress at the commencement of the session of 1802, that a rich treasury, *was a temptation to war,* and, therefore, he advised them to keep the Treasury *poor.* They have to be sure shewn every disposition to follow his advice and by means of Mr. Gallatins *estimates,* and by the sale of the Bank Stock, and by *secret appropriations,* and half a dozen other means, which have heretofore been noticed, they have managed to sink a few millions very conveniently, so that our treasury is in a fair way to be shortly as poor as Mr. Jefferson could wish it. There will then be no danger of a *temptation* to go to war, any thing we may suffer, to the contrary notwithstanding. But we did not at first understand this sentiment as extending quite as far as Mr. Jefferson has since carried it. We then supposed, our sage President only wished measures to be taken to prevent too much money from coming into the treasury. We did not suppose, that when it had once found its way there, it was to be taken or lent distributed among favorites or thrown away, for the *wise* purpose of keeping the treasury *poor.* However it appeared some time since that Callender came in for the sum of two hundred dollars, which had been taken from the treasury; Duane has since fingered or is about to finger a few thousand dollars taken in the same way, under pretence of *printing services;* and who has been benifitted by the 114,000 dollars, and some other sums, that nobody knows what has become of, we have not learnt, as we suppose the business was done with *closed doors.* But the affair of the *two millions,* is a still greater improvement on the plan of keeping the treasury poor. That sum is not only taken from our treasury, but is sent over to France. So this piece of management has the double advantage of making us *poor* and the French rich. And as France is now acknowledged to be the owners of Louisiana, if we have any contest about the Mississippi, it is France that we must contend with. So that three is a peculiar propriety in sending the two millions to the First Consul. Because, having impoverished the United States and enriched France,—having taken from ourselves the "sinews" of war and given them to the French, it would be foolish enough in us to go to war as we should be sure to be beaten. This is indeed something like one man's giving a club to another to break his head with Which has hitherto been proverbially stupid. But Mr. Jefferson is too great a philosopher, to adhere to old principles in religion, politics, or common life. He must "manage his own affairs in his own way."

Fred. Town Herald.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The New-York papers of June 16th leave no room to doubt of the renewal of war, between France and England. The North and Channel fleets have sailed. The press for seamen is extremely hot. This instant commencement of hostilities is considered as certain. The vessel that brings this news left Londonderry on May 16th. Andreossi was returning to France, and Lord Whitworth to England.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(N°. XV.)

Concerning Mr. GALLATIN *and the sale of the* BANK STOCK.

I SHALL now make a critical examination of the resolution, in favor of which the *forty-two* members of congress voted. I shall treat it with severity, but it shall be done with candour. Although the resolution has been several times introduced, I think it necessary to do it again, that each reader may critically examine my remarks. The resolution is in the following words:

"*Resolved, That the commissioners of the sinking fund were authorised by the act act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States, passed the 31st of May, 1793, to make sale of the bank stock of the United States. And the sales made by them agreeable to the resolution of the 7th day of June last, were expedient, and the result highly beneficial to the United States*"

Every reader, at the first glance, will presume that the whole transaction to which the foregoing resolution relates, had obtained the unqualified approbation of forty-two members of congress. Persons who have not the means, and who will not devote their time and toil to probe questions to the bottom; persons who think that the forty-two members who voted for the resolution were a band of patriots who deserved their highest confidence, would not be disposed to suspect, that there was any deception, craft or cunning at the bottom of the resolution. And yet, if they will have the patience to read what follows, they will be compelled to change their opinions. The first part of the resolution, stopping with the words "*United States,*" relate to a law which passed in the year 1793, which gave the agents of the sinking fund power to sell the bank stock, if necessary. In the year 1796, public credit having been injured, and the public treasury drained by the Pennsylvania inrurrection, by an Indian war, and by other causes, those who were at the helm found it *necessary* to sell 2780 shares.—The money obtained by this sale being adequate to the purpose, they desisted from a further sale. When *they* went out of power in the year 1801, there remained 2220 bank shares, and other persons then became agents of the sinking fund. The resources of government, at this time, were so powerful, that the new rulers have repealed all the internal taxes, and have boasted of having an overplus of money amounting to more than four millions of dollars, and at the same time, they have not only sold these remaining 2220 shares, but executed the sale in a clandestine manner. By this sale a great loss was sustained, and has been succeeded by great discontent.—As to the loss, that is sufficiently understood. As to the discontent, the resolution under examination was designed to remove it. The mover of the resolution has very artfully contrived to commence by referring to a law. But he did not state all that belonged to that law. He proceeded with a very long stride from 1793 to 1802. He says the *sales* made by them (meaning the agents of the sinking fund) agreeable to the resolution of the 7th of June were expedient. Almost every reader would suppose, that there were many separate *sales,* and that all these *sales* were made in conformity with the law of 1793, and with the resolutions of the 7th of June, 1802. But neither of these things happened. There was but *one sale,* and *that* was made to a single individual—not for the market price; not for as much as could be gotten—but for as much, and no more, than that individual was pleased, in his great generosity to give or allow. Nor was the money applied to the purpose for which the sale was ordered. The resolution of the 7th of June, 1802, is as follows:

"*Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be authorised to sell the shares of the stock of the bank of the United States, and to apply the proceeds to the payment of the principal debt due by the United States to the bank of the United States before or during the year 1796.*"

AND NOT FOR the payment of the the Dutch debt—not for the purchase of bills of exchange upon Holland—not for livres or stivers—not on a hotch-potch bargain with Mr. Baring—but for the payment of the debt due by the United States to the bank of the United States, and for no other purpose whatsoever.—Nor does the deception end here. The resolution then turns another way. It leaves both the law of 1793 and the authority of June 1802, and winds up in these words of commendation: "*And the result highly beneficial to the United States.*"

I confess, when I first read the resolution, that I was deceived by it. I considered that the writer (whoever he was) was a very great blunderer, and that he had by chance stumbled upon the words which were used, without knowing their force. But I must beg leave to retract that opinion. I must allow the writer credit for a vast deal of cunning, dexterity and premeditated deception. I believe no man in existance could have executed the task more adroitly, or succeeded more effectually. All that was said tending to accuse the writer with folly, is withdrawn, and the reader is allowed, if he pleases, to supply the vacancy with a much harder word. But let us return and examine the *beneficialness* of the sale, as it applies to the United States.

When I reflect upon that part of the resolution which says that the sale of the bank stock was *beneficial to the United States,* I am lost in astonishment.

Was it *beneficial to the United States* to sell the best pearl which belonged to them, when their coffers overflowed with unappropriated money, which produced an annual revenue of 70,000 dollars, for 120,000 and from that to 200,000 dollars less than its value?

Was it *beneficial to the United States* to dispose of a commodity, which produced revenue without any risque or trouble which upon an emegency might be an immediate active fund?

Was it *beneficial to the United States* that all the citizens should be excluded from an opportunity of purchasing an article which they wanted, in order to give the preference to a foreigner?

Was it *beneficial to the United States,* that all her merchants should be calumnated and discredited, by the impudent and indefensible excuse, that they were not so fit to be trusted as Mr. Baring alone—that their bills of exchange ought not to be confided in?

Was it *beneficial to the United States* to adopt and justify a measure, which has induced all persons, whose confidence might be useful, in case of difficulty, to withdraw it, upon account of a transaction, which proves as far as figures can do it, that the public functionaries are, *at least,* very great blunderers?

It is true that Griswold and Bayard exerted themselves to prevent the passage of the resolution. They fought it with openness and manliness; but if they had taken into view the facts which were known to themselves, they might have concluded that the passage of the resolution was predetermined. Self-immolation and self-preservation were the alternatives. The fate of the party depended upon the fate of Gallatin. To vote against the resolution, was to condemn their Messiah. It would be considered as a *desertion from the party.*—This would be a bold step; a step which would require firmness of nerves—activity of mind—resources of knowledge—and a defiance of all the squibs of newspapers, and all the nonsense of zealots.—It is an offence which all the democrats pronounce to be unpardonable. Griswold and Bayard might have saved time, by exposing, what every man of reflection must suspect to be the truth, by a short and appropriate amendment, so that the conclusion of the resolution would have read thus: "and the result highly beneficial to *a few individuals* of the United States." Does the resolution mean, "has been," "is now," or "will be," highly beneficial? Did it relate to the past, to the present, or to the future? Surely the mover had a definite idea of time, as well as fact? Why did he take such an indefinite scope; or why did not some of the forty-two save themselves from the disgrace of this criticism?

The Gallatinites answer all this by saying, that the shares of the bank stock cost the United States only 400 dollars each; that one of the former administrations sold 2780 shares at 500 dollars each, which was at the rate of 125 per cent. that the present agents have not only gained the difference between 400 dollars and 580 upon each, but that they have surpassed their predecessors in wisdom, all the difference between 500 dollars and 580 dollars. Though this is often alledged, yet they do not stand upon it alone. They next say that 145 per cent. per share is more than the present market value; that shares have fallen considerably below that price; and that Gallatin and Co. have gained this difference. Nothing would be easier than to expose such nonsense; but the Court-Yard-Orator will not stop until he has gone through some twenty or thirty ready made speeches of the same sort, which have been prepared for him by his superiors. As to the bank stock business, the story is short and simple. The former sale was made when the credit of government was greatly injured, and the public treasury was almost exhausted by the *Pennsylvania insurrection.* The late sale was made clandestinely instead of publicly, when there was no necessity, for 580 dollars per share, with the surrender of dividends and addition of premiums, when about 620 dollars might have been obtained, without any inducement; the law which permitted the sale, directed that the payment should be made to the bank of the United States. Instead of this the proceeds have been applied to pay a debt which was due in Holland, a great part of which was not payable within a year.

When the high officers of government are doing such things, and are not only justified but applauded by a majority of congress, it is by no means wonderful that bank stock, and every thing else, the value of which depends upon the permanency and credit of government, should fall in price.

It has been whispered that there are strange secrets; that a few *favorites* have been accommodated with *beneficial* agencies and contracts. If so, the small amendment which I have offered is calculated to embrace their cases. It is no part of my present design to probe this any further. It appears to me, that I have said enough to ascertain that the whole transaction, as it appears, is not only indefensible, but has risen to the very height of imposture and detestableness. If certain other secrets, now only glanced at, do exist, they cannot fail, when discovered, to plunge all those who may be implicated, into the very depths of infamy.

It may indeed be pretended that a gainful contract in favor of an individual citizen, especially a democratic leader, was beneficial to the United States, and as difficulties are sometimes best explained by supposing a case, I will suppose that Gallatin had appointed ******, *****, in his mercantile character, to be an agent in ********, for the purpose of obtaining and remitting bills to Holland; that in the instructions it was positively forbidden, to purchase bills beyond a fixed price; that this price shod be limited something lower than the market or that some other limitations should be prescribed; that after a while, the agent should say that he would within two months engage the bills at the limitation, and that the offer should be accepted—All this might be contrived. I dont pretend to say that it has, or has not, been so managed. But this I say and will stand to—that the persons who did dare to sacrifice a valuable article to an unnecessary sale to get the command of cash, would not hesitate to dilapide as much as they could conceal.

It may also be argued, that it *beneficial to the United States* to suppt the democratic party. To do this, was

necessary to support the leaders of that party. The leaders want money, either to strengthen their credit, or to assist at elections. To obtain this money, they possess neither talents nor resources. It is nevertheless *expedient* that they should have it. It is therefore expedient that the bank stock should be sold, nobody else can tell why or how, for much less than its value. It is equally *expedient* that contracts and agencies should be given to favorites; that the chief agent, instead of making an accurate *statement*, should give only an *unfathomable estimate*. And all this, 'tis very plain, *is beneficial to the United States*, because it is beneficial to A FEW, whose welfare is necessary to that party which governs the United States. Thus have I accounted for the *beneficialness* and expediency of selling the bank stock.

Common arithmetic evidently proves that the sale of the bank stock was very injurious to the United States, both in money and credit; and if the Gallatinites reject the solution which I have given, I am sure that they will not be able to substitute a better.

FEDERALIST.

To be continued.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

IN this paper of Saturday last, I took some notice of a pretended sale, which had been made, by Henry Pace to John Harris. He therein sells to the said Harris the whole effects in his dwelling house, which, at a high calculation, may be worth two hundred dollars, and the materials of his printing office, which are probably worth five hundred more. He also sells him his interest in the new edition of the laws of Virginia. The remaining copies that fell to Mr. Pace's share, are somewhere between a thousand and fifteen hundred. The book sells at six dollars a copy to subscribers, and eight to common purchasers. The value of the whole, for ready money, may be estimated at about five thousand dollars. All this property Pace has sold to John Harris for two hundred and fifty dollars of cash, said to be paid to him, and seven hundred and fifty dollars more, for which Harris gives his bill. The paper is recorded in the General Court. I read it but once, and slightly; but this I believe to be a correct summary of its contents.

It is strange enough that any man should sell six thousand dollars worth of property for one thousand dollars, even if the money had been paid down. But it is well known that Harris himself had no money to spare. It is but a few months ago, since his house in Richmond with all its contents was burnt to the ground. A charitable collection was made, or proposed to be made, for the subsistence of his family. Under these circumstances, it is inconceivable what use Harris could make of a printing office. The matter issues in an evident design on the part of Pace to place his property beyond the reach of some person or persons holding a heavy demand against him. It is not easy to say whether this whole transaction is more distinguished by the want of common honesty, or the want of common sense.—The deed can, if necessary, be set aside in a court of justice; because the features of fraud and absurdity must strike every person that thinks on the subject.

The authors of such a transaction can neither deserve nor hope for any sort of future credit from the world. I call upon Pace to come forward and say, what could be the design of this sale, if it was not to evade the payment of his just debts? He acknowledged indeed to one gentleman that I was pushing him for money, and that he found it convenient to keep out of my reach. I believe this to have been his design; but the folly of the whole scheme is at least equal to its dishonesty. There is not a man in Richmond who will believe but what some shameful intention is lurking at the bottom of the story. In the eyes of every honest man, Pace must have ruined his character forever.

In the Recorder of Saturday last, he has published a tedious mass of invective against me. The decency of his style is almost equal to the veracity of his assertions. In a short time I shall publish a regular answer to his falsehood & scurrility. But in the mean time, the world can promptly determine what credit is due to the word of a person who is capable of making a fraudulent sale for the purpose of escaping the payment of his debts.

That my name may be separated as widely as possible from this scene of imposture and infamy, proposals will be issued in next Saturday's Gazette for a new Recorder. That the most absolute justice may be done, to our subscribers, I shall undertake to furnish them gratis with my Recorder, from the time that they choose to stop the receipt of Pace's Recorder, down to the period for which they have paid their money. This will be a considerable extra expence to me; but nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to do them the completest justice. The particular terms on which the new Recorder will be furnished, I shall explain in Saturday's paper. The supporting of so great a loss upon my part, will be more satisfactory to the world, and more honorable to myself, than any answer which I could make to an infatuated wretch, whom the Almighty seems to have forsaken, and who is now raving in the agonies of desperate guilt.

If Pace had come honestly forward to give an account of the money in his hands, the profits of the paper by Christmas next, could hardly have amounted to less than a clear three thousand dollars per annum, with the prospect of a future augmentation. All that he has said concerning his readiness to settle with Mr. Leighton Wood is an absolute untruth. But of this, more by and bye. It was only four days ago that a very experienced accomptant offered, if he would let the books be examined, to give Pace *a clear statement of the whole matter*, in the space of TWO DAYS! His answer was, that it would be time enough to do this by the month of November. What sort of a copartnery is it, where only one partner has access to the books? I have very little doubt of beating him out of the field, and of doing much better without him than I could ever have expected to do with him. Pace once asked me, *whether Timothy Pickering was a democrat?* and I think he could hardly tell to what party Hamilton belongs. Such are his accomplishments as a political Editor!

Pace has offered to sell me his share of the paper. His terms are three thousand dollars, with the condition that he is to be employed to print it. He was asked, how he could print the paper after having sold his printing office? His answer was, that he could make an agreement with Harris. This of itself demonstrates, that the pretended sale is a collusion between them. Of the three thousand dollars, he was willing to let the money which he had collected upon my account stand for two thousand.—He had previously to my publication been asked to advance me three or five hundred dollars, till the accounts could be settled. This he refused. His evident purpose was to force me from want of money into his own terms. It will require at least two months for me to collect a requisite number of subscribers, as I shall find it necessary to send circular letters to post masters and others to procure names. In the mean time, Pace will be spending fifty dollars a week in publishing the paper, when he cannot expect to draw a shilling! This may probably cool his courage. After all the noise which he makes about *ingratitude*, it is well known in Richmond, that he is indebted to my friendship for about every farthing which he possesses in the world. In a letter which he printed in the Recorder last Summer, he observes, that during the two first years of his residence in this country, he had earned only two hundred dollars. Poverty was staring in his face, when I introduced him to Mr. Pleasants as a partner in the publication of the Revised Code. It is upon this fund only that he was able to support his family. He has imprudently said, that there was a quarrel between Mr. Pleasants and myself. This gentleman is now absent from Richmond; but his return is soon expected, and his acquaintances can question him upon this point. The longer that Pace's conduct is examined, the more dishonorable, false and ungrateful it will prove to have been. I add no more at present, as the Virginia Gazette is already overcrowded with matter for the present number.

JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Richmond, June 21st, 1803.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

We have heard much of the satisfaction of the western people, at the measures adopted by the administration relative to Louisiana, and New-Orleans. This day's paper presents the opinion of Mr. Davis the late representative from Kentucky, who had every opportunity for gaining correct information on this subject. Great pains were taken to convince him of the propriety of the President's conduct, without any effect. The address of Judge Davis, bears the mark of a mind struggling between the consciousness of error, and the pride of opinion. While he sees the dangerous tendency, the boundless ambition of the present ruling party, he is unwilling to acknowledge the errors of that pernicious system, which gave them birth. He has discovered the hollow patriotism of the leading Democrats, and the domineering spirit of the larger states, but will not attribute their present aggrandisement, and dangerous pre-eminence to the right cause. He justly anticipates the evils by which we are threatened, yet praises the means by which they were first generated and are now quickening into life. He warns his countrymen against danger, yet condemns the only mode by which it can be averted.

The country is divided into two parties, the Federal and the Democratic. If the Democrats bow with reverence and submission to the mandates of the Virginian leaders, (which is literally the case) on whom shall we depend for our liberty and independence but the Federalists? If the democratic states yield implicit obedience to one or two larger states, where shall we find shelter from their power, but in the fortress of Federalism? That physician is of but little service, who merely discovers the danger of the disease, without applying the remedy. The dangerous power and influence of the larger states spoken of by Mr. Davis, is not ideal. It threatens the most serious consequences to the smaller states. No measure can now be adopted, unless it happens to meet the approbation of a few leading characters from Virginia. Look at all the influential characters in the Legislative and Executive departments, are they not from Virginia. It is time not only for the people of Kentucky, but of every part of the union, to open their eyes to the dangers which surround them. Let not even the Virginians suppose, that they are free from harm, because they live in the state, which is grasping at the dominion of America. The same spirit which would subdue the other states, would tyranize over the Citizens of its own. The rancorous spirit which has already been discovered against the opposers of their ambitious schemes, is too glaring not to excite apprehensions for the future. *(Federalist.)*

Our readers have to day the Address of Judge Davis to the people of Kentucky. Many of the opinions he avows will be considered as evidence of that INDEPENDENCE in a Judge, which has been lately so much extolled, and which, if we do not err, sometimes means nothing else than an entire irresponsibility of a public functionary to all practicable controul. The great POLITENESS with which the JUDGE ascribes motives to others is naturally calculated to excite similar politeness in ascribing motives to him. Under the influence of such politeness, a man might say, "I do not believe that Judge Davis in his address had so much at heart the good of his country, as his own personal views. I do believe that in the elevated ideas he seems to cherish of his own importance, he thought he could at one blow inflict a mortal wound upon both republicanism and federalism, and all their feeble supporters, and stand himself the mighty Atlas of the western world. I ask the candid mind to answer the question?"

It may well be questioned, whether the judge would have been so polite, had his political existence remained in the hands of the people—he might then, perhaps still have felt "the fear of censure and the hope of applause."

(Nat. Intel.)

ADDRESS OF JUDGE DAVIS.

From the PALLADIUM.

Mercer county, May 15, 1803

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

After a service of ten years in the state legislature and Congress, I have voluntarily withdrawn from public service.

I pray you to accept my grateful thanks for the frequent evidences of esteem and confidence I have received from you. They are evidences of respect that will be ever gratefully remembered by me.

Before I take my final leave of you, permit me to give you some account of the proceedings of the last Congress, without reserve and without prejudice to any set of men, and without the fear of applause to state my opinions.

I will begin with those proceedings thas most immediately concern our state and the western country in general. I mean the shutting of the port of New-Orleans against the Americans, contrary to treaty. Most of the proceedings on this subject were transacted with closed doors—and although I am not permitted to disclose what did pass in our secret sitting, I am at liberty to speak of what not pass. The idea held out to our government by the Spanish minister resident in the United States was, that this was the act of the Intendant and not the act of the Spanish court. This I did not believe, and was therefore of opinion that it was the policy of the United States to order her troops to take possession of the island of New-Orleans, for the following reasons, to wit:—1st, if it was not the authorised act of the intendant, the court of Spain could not blame us to resist with manly firmness, any unauthorised aggression on our national rights; 2dly, if it was the act of the court of Spain, it was our duty to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of a right secured to them by treaty—3dly, that island and the adjacent country must belong to the United States, or the fruit of the people in the Western country will always be in the power of the foreign nation holding that port or place—4thly, because that I believed that the state of affairs in Europe opened a fair opportunity for us to take possession of a country, all agree we must on some day own—5thly, because our treasury could well afford the support of the army necessary to conquer the country, and western men in plenty would execute the enterprize—You readily perceive I was not favorable to sending an envoy—a weak nation must beg for its rights, but a strong one ought to demand them. I have no fear but Mr. Monroe will return with an acknowledgement of our right to the port of Orleans—but who can tell how long it will be before the right may be again invaded. I do not believe that our government considered the shutting of the port, the unauthorised act of the intendant. If they did, why send a minister? In fine, if it was unauthorised, could not the court of Spain long since have opened the port? I ask the candid mind to answer the question.

A law passed authorising the President to hold in readiness, to march at a moment's warning 80,000 militia, or to accept of the service of them as volunteers. I did not vote for this law, because I do believe it to be a violation of the constitution. That instrument expressly gives the power of raising and supporting armies to Congress—and I do not believe it safe or constitutional to transfer their power to the President or any other person. If troops are necessary, Congress ought to raise them. If they are found necessary in the recess, the President can convene Congress.—Beside this objection, others operated with me.—It is well known that militia cannot be marched out of the United States, and no particular provision is made for raising volunteers. Hence I concluded they will not be raised. I therefore consider the law as pompous nullity.

Various propositions were made from both the republican and federal sides of the House, on the subject of the port of New-Orleans—and both, in my opinion were equally insincere.

The republican labouring by faint shews to quiet the minds of the western people, lest they might attempt to revenge their own wrongs, and thereby commit the peace of the United States, before the result of the negociation could be known, and the federalists exerting themselves to embarrass the negociation so far as to defeat its object. I must therefore conclude, that in the contest of conflicting parties, already advanced too far in opposition to each other, the western people have been neglected. For I cannot impute to any of our sister states, the want of good will towards us. I have already said the political contest had gone too far. I explain in this way; under the administration of Mr. Adams the republican, then the minority, complained of the following errors, to wit: The constant increase of expence—the thirst he shewed for power, and willingness to engage in war, on slight pretences. Under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the leading republican members have pledged themselves to pay the national debt in seventeen years, after repealing the taxes: Any step therefore that will break in on this arrangement will be opposed by the leading republicans, because the wisdom of the President and accuracy of the Secretary of the Treasury, are at stake. Every step therefore that tends to assimilate the administration of Mr. Jefferson to that of Mr. Adams, whether [illegible] necessary or not, will be opposed by the present majority. The federalists, desirous of bringing the administration of Mr. Jefferson into disrepute, will do all in their power to adopt measures calculated to increase expence, and if possible, breed war, no matter on what pretences, or with what nation. So they may say, Adams made peace—Jefferson made war. Early last session, a resolution was introduced and passed relating to the port of New-Orleans; wherein it was declared that Congress received with sensibility the information, because at a time when one of the best rights of the western people was arbitrarily withheld from them, I did not think it proper to declare we would be pacific. Of what avail is national strength if we do not exert it to hold our rights? I am pacific so far as relates to the rights of other nations—but will repel by force every encroachment on our national rights.

I will add only one remark more on this subject, viz. I see the Spanish minister here has declared the port of New-Orleans again open to the Americans: But if the public prints are to be credited, that island is in possession of the French: at least L'Ausat, in the name of the French Republic, has issued a proclamation to that effect. I suppose the Spanish authority has ceased, and if the French gain possession of that country, our hopes of ever obtaining it are very faint. I believe we have let the golden opportunity pass by, without reaping the benefits it offered us.

(Remainder in our next.)

United States of America, Fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Lenox and James Lenox, executors of David Sproat, dec'd, Def'ts } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this District: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the supplemental bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the new papers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste.

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
Against,
Duncan Rose executor of John Banister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant William Shippen not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

United States of America, fifth Circuit
Virginia District
May term, 1803.

James Lawson, Plaintiff,
Against
James McFarland and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Smith, administrators of Henry Lockhead, deceased, Jane Lockhead, Robert Lawson Lockhead, Abraham S. Lockhead and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of Henry Lockhead, deceased, George Jenkins and Mary, his wife, late Mary Lawson, Lenox and Agnes, his wife, late Agnes Lawson, Gawin Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton and William Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, deceased, and John Hamilton, Gawin Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Magdalen Hamilton, children of Francis Hamilton, and Ezekiel Geefling, James Calvert, and John Jacobs, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Jacobina Hamilton and Elizabeth Hamilton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste.

James Blagrove, D. C.

MASONRY.

THE festival of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated on Friday next, the 24th June, 1803, at the Mason's Hall, where an ORATION on the principles of the craft will be delivered.

Brethren who choose to attend will meet at 12 o'clock.

June 21.

GRAND & INGENIOUS
Fire Works.

MONS. DURIEUX having at length compleated his Fire Works upon the elegant and extensive scale which he at first contemplated, now respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester, as well as the public in general, that he is prepared to exhibit them on Saturday evening next the 25th inst. in the Hay Market Gardens, at which period he hopes to be honoured with their patronage, as he can assure them on his part, that nothing shall be wanting to display his works in their most brilliant manner.

Hay Market, June 21st, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 31st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph,

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/6;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 2/3;

And they are requsted to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31st March, 1803. 2awtlj

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles; There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 300 young trees. There is also on this plantation a valuable mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and six from Aylett's warehouse, containing 568 acres, and is one of the best forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing. 1aw tf

Robert Temple.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

1300 Pieces of

NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

MEAL & HOMONY.

FRESH MEAL and HOMONY will constantly be kept for sale at *Worsley & Comp's.* Grocery Store, at the following prices, viz:

MEAL—per bushel of 50lbs. 3s. 6d.
HOMONY—ditto ditto 3s. 3d.

June 10, 1803. (1aw6w)

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

REAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden. Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8aw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r. of Reuben George, dec.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 19th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

Agreeable to a decree of Hanover county court, dated the first day of March, 1800, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 8th day of July next, a certain

Tract or parcel of LAND,

CONTAINING by estimation 100 acres, belonging to the estate of David Thomas, deceased; lying and being in the upper end of Hanover county. The sale to be on the premises, and the terms twelve months credit; the purchaser giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved security.

The Commissioners.

June 1st, 1803. 4t.

A few copies of

HENING's JUSTICE

For Sale at this Office.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing fifteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 100 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good blood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

BONDS due at the Custom-House, Richmond, in the month of June, are payable on the following days:

Per the Ocavia,	June	1.
Hope,		6.
Warren,		11.
Jane,		22.
Columbus,		3.
Favourite,		28.
Christopher,		20.
Montgomery,		23.
Industry,		27.
Endymion,		28.
Lovely Lass,		28.
Fame Salt,		28.
Sch. Nancy,		23.

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against the said Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Rising Sun Tavern in the said city of Richmond on Thursday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the estate of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, } Assignees.
CHARLES SPENCER, }

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

Journeymen Hatters.

TWO or three, such as are good workmen and attentive to their business, will meet with employment by applying to

A. RONALD.

Lynchburg, May 18th, 1803. 3w

On Tuesday the 28th inst. will be sold at the Office of the subscribers,

4 excellent WAGGONS, & TEAMS---complete.

NINETY days credit will be allowed the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M.

June 6, 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertised, and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of sale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant; against John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In said county, belonging to said Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or less; the other 5 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.

David S. Garland,
John Wiatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian, } Comm'rs.

Amherst, June 4th, 1803. 12t

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable small FARM,

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient house for a family, where Mr. John Forbes resided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The house is in good repair. The farm is not of sufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This situation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 22 miles at farthest, of five courthouses—Fluvanna, Louisa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Goochland. Immediate possession may be had. The first six months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the season to cultivate the soil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will shew the house and farm to any person who may apply to him, and will also make known the terms on which it may be leased.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Stable of Mrs. Braxton, on Shockoe Hill, on the night of the 6th instant, a small bright bay MARE, bob tail, and a considerable dent on one Side, about 4 feet 7 inches high; canters remarkably well, which gait, she is fond of going; paces and trots, and has a lump on the left side of her nose, about the size of a bullet. Whoever will deliver the same here, or at Cherry Cook, King William County, shall be duly rewarded.

Charles H. Braxton.

Richmond, June 7th, 1803. tf.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 10, 1803.

TO RENT,

The House and Lot,

At present occupied by Maj. Richard Baugh, in the town of Manchester, pleasantly situated on the falls of James River. There is a dwelling house, with convenient out houses, suited to a small family, together with an extensive garden, which is well enclosed. A lease of three years for the premises would be preferred. Application to be made to the subscriber, or Mr. George McCredie of Manchester.

John Cringan.

Richmond, June 12, 1803.

FOR SALE,

At the dwelling house of the late Colonel Hugh Nelson, in York-Town, at public auction, on the 18th of July next, certain articles of the personal estate of the said decedent,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Tables, a remarkably fine Harpsichord, with an uncommon number of stops, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Japan'd, with Curtains; Table Cloths, a Desk and Press, Carpets, China and other articles. Cash will be required for all sums not above 20 dollars; for sums above that, 6 months credit will be allowed; bond and security being given before the articles are delivered.

JUDITH NELSON, Executrix.

June 17th, 1803. 3t.

NOTICE.

In the case of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this present month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commissioners office in the City of Richmond held in the house on the cross street leading to the Basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

Virginia.

At a superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, June 2nd, 1803,

Between

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

And

Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that she is not an inhabitant of this County; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news-paper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

Lang, Comber, & Co. *Compl'ts.*

Against

Thomas Fisher, and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher and Davis; Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. and William A. Hipkins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hipkins, & Co. *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the courthouse; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants, Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. Hipkins & Co. do not pay, convey away, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,

Stp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.